SENATOR FRYE HONORED.

CHOSEN PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE BY THE UNANIMOUS VOTE OF HIS

TICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON ABSENT FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SESSION-THE LONG PUB-LIC SERVICE OF THE NEW OFFICIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] citting since the beginning of the present session without a President pro tempore, chose to-day to fill that conspicuous and honorable office Senator William P. Frye, of Maine. Vice-President Stevenson has been in constant attendance at the sessions



SENATOR W. P. FRYE.

of the Senate ever since the first day of the new this morning to fill his place by the selection of a temporary president.

By an arrangement with the Democratic "Steering Committee," of which Mr. Gorman is chairman, no formal opposition was made to Mr. Frye's elec-tion, Mr. Harris, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, voluntarily withdrawing as a candidate. The Populist Senators, through Mr. Allen, also with-drew their nominee for the post, Mr. Kyle, so that the new president pro tempore was chosen by a

Mr. Frye's conspicuous services and his great ability and popularity in the Senate made him a natural choice for the dignified and honorable position which he will fill for the rest of the session, and certainly there now is in the Senate no more experienced and sound a parliamentarian than the

Senator Frye's long service in Congress-ten years in the House of Representatives and fifteen in the Senate, during which period he has participated in most of the discussions of the great issues and measures of the day—has won for him from all parties the reputation of being an able, sincere, fair-minded and courageous man and legislator. He came into Congress toward the close of the Reconstruction period, and immediately took a deep interest in and became a leader in respect to all measures pertaining to the welfare of the colored race. The great obligation of the Nation to the soldiers of the Union has always been fully recognized by him, and he has labored faithfully and zealously in their behalf, and thinks that obligation will not be fully discharged so long as a single deserving and worthy soldier requires a maintenance in his old age. Our foreign relations a protective tarin and its relations to the welfare of all the people of the United States, especially the wage-earners, have been with him problems of the greatest concern, while the great commercial and inancial interests of the country which have received the attention of Congress for the last quarter of a century have had no stancher supporter than Senator Frye. The merchant marine, intersaving and revenue cutter services have also had in him a zealous and loyal friend. measures pertaining to the welfare of the colored

merchant marine, lite-saving and revenue cutter services have also had in him a zealous and loyal friend.

Looking over the debates and proceedings of Congress for the last twenty-five years, the careful student cannot fail to note the fact that Senator Frye has been a cose and careful student of American and foreign history. His persistent efforts through five Congresses in respect to the Geneva awards, securing at last the rights of the actual losers, is one of his greatest achievements. His efforts toward securing the abrogation of the fishery articles in the treaty with Great Britain; his successful work in respect to Sumona affairs, securing an honorable settlement of existing complications; his bill providing for a Congress of American nations, and another for a Maritime Congress; his Postal Subsidy bil, his Tonnage bil, his important amendments to the Dingey Shipping bill, his support of other measures of National Importance, all show the wide range of his studies and work, and easily explain his superioriegistative equipment. His long membership and chairmanship of the Committee of the Senate his membership of the Committee on Rufes during three Congresses—have furnished him with unusual opportunities to become thoroughly strounded on all the Great questions of the day and the framework and machinery of our Government. His work in respect to the codification and revision of the rules of the House of Representatives in the XLVIII Congress and of the Senate in the ALVIII Congress, have appetally equipped him as a presiding officer, and the commitment of a manimous election to the office have been chosen unanimous, viz. Senator House of mental and physical vigor, and his election calls attention to the fact that the State of Maine is just now in the very forefrom in mable life, with one of its sons Chief Justice of the United States, another Speaker of the House, another President pro tempore of the Senate.

NOMINATED FOR SENATE OFFICES.

NOMINATED FOR SENATE OFFICES. THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AGREES ON A FULL TICKET

Washington, Feb. 7.-The Republican Senatorial caucus this afternoon, after a debate of an hour and a half, settled the question of the reorganization of the elective officers of the Senate by the nomination



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ington, was nominated to be secretary of the Senate; Major H. L. Grint, of Nort. L. Johns, in he serasint-at-arms A. nto Siewari, of low, to be acting assistant doorkeeper, and the Rev. Mr. Milbouri, the bind chapiain, to succeed himself.

A number of speeches were made on the various candidates and it early developed that there was such opposition to ex-Secretary George C. Gorhan and ex-Secretary Alentine as would necessarily eliminate both of them from the contest.

SENATE TRADITIONS UPHELD.

THE "YOUNG BLOODS" MEET AN OVER-WHELMING DEFEAT.

THEIR PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE THE APPROPRIATION BILLS AMONG VARIOUS COMMITTEES VOTED DOWN-SENATOR HILL'S ADVOCACY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 7.-The so-called "young blood" leaders in the Senate, who, ever since the opening of the present session, have been clamoring for greater share of legislative power and respons eagerness to upset established Senatorial traditions and override all rules of precedence in the distri ution of honors and authority, met an unexpected but decisive reverse to-day when Mr. Dubois's reso lution to take from the Appropriations Committee its present jurisdiction over all money bills and to apportion their control among seven or eight other nmittees was sidetracked until next December On the motion of Mr. Allison, the chairman committee whose powers were sought to curtailed, the Dubois resolution was referred to Committee on Rules, which is to make a re port upon the proposed scheme of distribution at beginning of the short session. This means of course, that the "young blood" agitation against the system of seniority and concentrated privilege has again proved a failure; for either no repor will be made next winter, or, if one is made, i will fail to be acted on during the crush of other business in the closing days of this Congress.

The debate on the Dubois resolution had led many observers to believe that the "young bloods" would be successful in their fight to wrest power from the older leaders. The defensive campaign of the Appropriations Committee was conducted, however, with such skill that when the test vote was taken this afternoon, Mr. Dubois, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lodge. Mr. Gailinger and the other "reformers" were left in a minority of twelve. Forty Senator: the distributive resolution to the Committee on gramme of the agitators for a more equal division f legislative power and honors.

It was evident from the rollcall that the two

great committees of Finance and Appropriations, with a combined membership of twenty-four, were standing firmly together in support of the existing system of legislation, and the personal influence of

system of legislation, and the personal influence of the more active leaders on these two committees. Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Teller, Gorman, Cockrell and Brice, was easily sufficient to secure enough additional votes to put the defeat of the Dubois resolution beyond any possible doubt.

The championship by Senator Hill of the Dubois resolution to distribute the appropriation bills had undoubsedly something to do with the falling off in its support among the Democratic Senators. Mr. Hill being the chief agitator for a change of Senate rules so as to prevent fillbustering and provide for the previous question, the argument was used among Democrats by the friends of the Appropriations Committee that the revolutionary step now proposed would be followed by a still more revolutionary change in the rules. It was pointed out to the Democrate that if the bars were once let down all the traditions would soon be diregarded and great evils would result. They were exhorted to remember that, as a minority, with the prospect of being put still more deeply in the minority in the next Congress, their interests lay in resistance of all innovations which might lead to the curtailment in the future of the minority to obstruct business. The great interest Senator Hill took in the distribution of the appropriation bills was declared to be due to nothing else than the realization on his part that through this innovation would be found the road to still others, and ultimately to the adoption of his pet scheme of the previous question in the Senate. This argument proved effective with the Pemocrats and deprived the Dubois resolution of a preat part of its support on that side of the Chamber.

The urincipal argument made among Republicans was that it would not do to out a slight on. Me

Chamber.

The principal argument made among Republicans was that it would not do to out a slight on Mr. Allison, who has only recently become chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and is a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Whether they favored or opposed his candidacy, it was urged that it would be ungracious and of questionable propriety for any Republican to attack Mr. Allison at this time. It was, indeed, to prove that the motion simed no attack upon the lowa Senator that Mr. Proctor, in supporting the resolution yesterday, referred in compilmentary terms to Mr. Allison's candidacy.

MINOR SENATE PROCEEDINGS

MR. ALLEN SAYS THE MONROE DOCTRINE ! MERELY THE DOCTRINE OF SELF-PRES-

session in the Senate presented something out of the usual run. The blind chaplain was not pres ent, and the oponing prayer was offered by the Key Dr. Hugh Johnson, of the Metropolitan Church, of Washington. It included an expression of thanks for "the confidence of the people in the financial

strength of the Nation."

Notices were given of speeches on the Davis reso lation as to the Monroe Doctrine by Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) for Monday next, and by Mr. Blanchard (Dem. La.) for Tuesday.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) obtained unanimous con

sent to have the House bill to open forest reservasideration. He made a brief explanation of th speaking of its importance in connection with the Cripple Creek mines.

"Will it facilitate the production of gold?" Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y) asked.

"Yes." Mr. Wolcott replief, humorously, "and it will be of great benefit to the Senator's constituents, the bankers and enpitalists of New-York, who think that sliver has no rights." -

The bill was passed.
Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) then addressed the Senate on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine. He said that he would corelder the doctrine as an original proposition. It was a doctrine as old as the Gay proposition. It was a doctrine as old as the Gav-ernment itself, and it arose out of, and was based upon, a prime necessity of all human government. opting and applying, in its foreign relations, the

question of the application of the docurine, the invasion of the South American Republics Great Britain would endanger the welfare or the United States should apply this doctrine and resent her action with all the strength and resource

the United States should apply this doctrine and resent her action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. The United States must be the exclusive judge of when the doctrine is to be applied, and could not permit Great Britain or any other foreign Power to determine when and to what exient the acquisition of territory on the Western Hemisphere would imperit this Government.

The test confident that the dispute over the boundary line between Venezucia and British Guiana was not for the primary purpose of obtaining territory, but for the purpose of gaining control of the Orinoco River, which leads into one of the richest pertions of South America. If this were true, it would be our duty to repel the aggressive action of that nation. It was to be hoped that the people of Venezuela would not be over-elated at the attitude this country had taken; it was to be hoped that their conduct would be concretative and that nothing would be said or done by them in consequence of the friendly suffit manifested toward them by this country that would lead to rash or inconsiderate action.

A resolution heretofore effered by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) cailing on the Secretary of the Treasury for an estimate of the probable increese of the revenue if the perding House Tariff bill should become a law, and to state what the duty per pound on wool would be under it, based on the present market prices of wool, was laid before the Senate and agreed to.

The loint resolution requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the law for the purchase and distribution of reeds was taken up, and Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) addressed the Senate in support of it.

The joint rerelution went over without action at the close of the morning hour.

FORTY YEARS OF REPUBLICANISM. Washington, Feb. 7.-The Union Republican Club. of Washington, is arranging for a celebration to be neld here on the 22d inst. of the fortleth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party. Thomas J. Lasier, president of the club, has received a letter from Senator T. H. Carter, chairman of the Repub-

from Senator T. H. Carter, chairman of the Republican National Committee, saying:

Replying to your esteemed favor of recent date suggesting your intention of celebrating on the 22d instant the fortieth anniversary of the Republican party as a National organization. I beg leave to say your proposal meets my hearty commendation. I your proposal meets my hearty commendation. I deem the suggestien so appropriate that I take the liberty to address the Hon. E. A. McA.pin, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, suggesting to him the propriety of issuing an address to all Republican club organizations throughout the country to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the party organization on the 22d instant in a fitting manner.

FOOD FOR BODY, BONE AND BRAIN.

OF ALL BREAKFAST FOODS THE BEST.

TURBULENCE IN THE HOUSE.

MR. TALBERT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ATTEMPTS AN EXPLANATION.

IN MAKING IT HE AROUSES MR. BARRETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHO DENOUNCES HIS LAN-ABLE-AFTER AN HOUR AND A HALF OF WRANGLING THE

Washington, Feb. 7.-The charge upon the floor of the House to-day that words uttered by a member were treasonable and seditious and in violation of his outh precipitated the most exciting and turbulent scene witnessed in the hall since the early days of the List Congress. Mr. Talbert, the impulsive Rep. tion of personal privilege, referred to the mispretation, if not misrepresentation, in the press of what he said on Wednesday night, in response to he criticism by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) upon the action of South Carolina at the outbreak of the War. He reiterated what he hen said, to the effect that he believed secession to be right, and under the same conditions would do as he had then done. He was called to order by Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.), who asked that his words be taken down, and offered a resolution denouncing the words as seditious and treasonable and in viola ion of the oath taken by Mr. Talbert at the begin-

Much excitement prevailed until the matter was finally disposed of, the disorder at times being so great as to preclude the transaction of business, Many Republicans did not approve Mr. Barrett's course, not deeming the matter of sufficient importance to warrant his action, but others warmly supported him, and one member declared that Mr. Talought to be expelled.

Mr. Talbert was permitted, after a time, to ex He said that the circumstances and conditions that existed when South Carolina seceded could not, and never would, exist any more, and he South Carolina secreted, as she thought it to be her ferent to-day, and I did not say that I wished to colate the XIIIth Amendment of the Constitution by advocating secession, because those circumstances and conditions cannot and never will again

resolution offered by him, which declared that the words uttered by Mr Talbert "are seditious and reasonable," in violation of the oath taken by said gentleman at the opening of this session, and "that vaid statement is hereby censured by the House and Republican side.)

emporarily allayed were renewed as Mr. Barrett endeavored to address the House. (Rep., Penn.) wanted to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, and Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) to lay it on the table. The latter proposition me The latter proposition met plause on the Democratic side, and Mr. Boutelle emarked. "I think the man who makes that motion

Mr. Cannon-Oh, very well, I will make it when get the opportunity.

Mr. Dingley suggested to Mr. Parrett that it would be well to refer the matter to the Committee Judiciary and have it brought back to the House for deliberate consideration. (Cries of "Yes" and

Mr. Boutelle-We don't want any lawyer's opinion

stances any suggestion made to me by the gentle-man from Maine (Mr. Dingley), who is very properly and deservedly the leader of this side of the House, would be promptly acquiesced in by me; but I desire first to ask the gentleman from South Carolina a categorical question, his answer to which may or may not remove this matter entirely from the con-sideration of the House. I ask the rentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Talbert) whether he will rise in his place and distinctly, succinctly and definitely commutances whatever (Derisive cries on the Demo-cratic side.) Unless the gentleman will withdraw his remark and make an apology to the House, this

his remark and make an apology to the House, this resolution is going to be voted upon. (Cries of "No." "Let it be voted on" and "Vote, vote.")

Mr. Barrett continued—The great Democratic party on that side of the House, by their gentle. hout of "No" advise the gentleman from South Carolina, as their spokesman, not to withdraw his remarks, not to say that he disclaims any statement which gives the slightest color or intimation of an intention under certain circumstances to lead in a secession movement against the Government of the United States, which he has taken an oath to

the United States, which he has taken an oath to maintain.

Mr. Talbert—I have stated my position and have not another word to say. (Cries of "Vote!" Vote!" on the Republican side.)

Mr. Barrett—Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman from South Circulina asks me to yield to him in order that he may make such an apology and such a direct retraction as is due this House which I now pause for him to do—I shall move the previous question on this resolution. (Cries of "Move it?" on the Democratic side.)

W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.)—If the motion for the previous question is voted down, will it not be then proper to refer this matter to the Committee on Judiciary?

proper to refer this matter to the fundiciary?

Mr. Boutelie-How does the Speaker know whether it while "proper" or not?

Mr. Barrett Mr. Speaker, in order that there may be no misunferstanding, I again ask the gendeman from South Carolina to retract or apologize for the words he has uttered. Obsorder in the hall the matter of the property of the matter of the mat

for the words he has uttered. Obsorder in the hall and deristive cries on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Dalzei, Arnewed his metion to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was agreed to-ayes, 18t, noes, 4.

A demand for the yeas and nays was made by Mr. Barrett, Mr. Boutellé and others and seconded.

Mr. Boutelle asked Republicans who opposed the resolution, "Do you approve such language?" And when several answered affirmatively, said: "All right; you'll have the opportunity to say so on the resord."

The motion to refer was carried—ayes, 20; noes, 71.

The motion to refer was carried ayes, 20, noes, 21.

Inst before the House took a recess at the close of the afternoon session, Mr. Pearson (Rep. N. C.), who had not been present when Mr. Talbert made his statement, entered a disclaimer of the sentiment imputed to him by Mr. Talbert to the effect that he was ashamed of the part taken by North Carolina in the war, to do so would be treason to his own blood and State. If the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Barrett) would leave the Southern Republicans alone to deal with their sister States, Mr. Pearson said he would promise that, if South Carolina attempted another secession movement, long before either of them could reach the scene the liberty-loving Union Republicans of North Carolina would go over ased whip South Carolina back into the Union (Applause). And with a disclaimer of the words imputed to him by the gentleman from South-Carolina, and he the spirit of the famous invitation of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Pearson expressed the hope that the matter might be permitted to end here.

Taihert said he accepted the invitation on behalf of the Governor of his State to take a drink with any representative of North Carolina, but for himself, being a total abstainer, he must decline. He had heard the disclaimer of the gentleman with pleasure, and was satisfied to let the matter rest with that.

SECRETS THAT ARE EXPENSIVE. MANUFACTURERS OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).-Representatives of the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Penn., which manufactures "bitters" according to a secret for-mula and on an extensive scale, appeared before the Sub-Committee on Internal Revenue of the Ways and Means Committee to-day and submitted an argument in favor of Mr. McMillin's bill to repeal Section 61 of the Revenue Act of 1894, which was designed to provide for the remission of the internal tax on alcohol used in the arts and in opposition to tax on alcohol used in the arts and in opposition to Mr. Bennett's bill to to amend that section that it could be made operative. Their chief objection to the remission of the tax was that if they applied for it they would be compelled to disclose the secrets of their business and the result of doing that would be injurious to them. They preferred to pay the tax, which amounts to about \$150,000 a year on the alcohol used by them. One of them asserted that most if not all of the manufacturers of proprietary preparations in the composition of which alcohol is used, share their views on this question, and that retail druggists throughout the country are of the same mind. Emanuel Wirthelmer, of Fittsburg, who represented a firm of distillers, which does a large business, also advocated the repeal of Section 6L. THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

MR. CLEVELAND TRANSMITS A REPORT ON THE SUBJECT TO CONGRESS.

THE SPECIAL BOARD OF ENGINEERS FINDS MANY DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE PROJ-

ECT-THE COMPANY'S ESTIMATE OF THE COST NEARLY DOUBLED.

Washington, Feb. 7.-In the judgment of the Board of Engineers, which thoroughly investigated the subject last summer, it will cost \$133,472,893 to construct the Nicaragua Canal. These figures are \$61,000,000 in excess of the estimates of the company, which now holds a charter from Nicaragua to build the waterway. The Board which made the investigation consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Wililam Ludlow, of the United States Army; Mordecal Endicott, a civil engineer in the United States Navy, and Alfred Noble, also a civil engineer. The Board's report, which is included in 200 pages of prewritten manuscript, was sent to-day by Presi-

ent Cleveland to the House, The most serious problems affecting the design and construction of the canal system at the present ime, the report finds, are those involved in the heavy rainfall and consequent discharges from th lake and streams, whose variations of surface and ord at Greytown for a period of three years shows a mean of 267 inches. A record at Rivas, on he west side, for fourteen years gives a mean of 65 inches. In addition to these there is reliable information of precipitations of three degrees in an our, of nine degrees in nine hours and thirty-five legrees in eight days. A record of nearly twenty feet of water in a year on the Caribbean coast, diminished to five and a half feet between the lake and the Pacific, needs no comment to indicate the mportant results that must ensue with reference to matters of local drainage and engineering construc-

s misunderstood. It is the continued moderate emperature, in conjunction with the high humidity, that so seriously reduces the value of physical labor in the tropics. There has never been any yellow fever at Greytown, except when imported. heavy rainfall will increase largely the cost of excavating the deep mud at several embankment sites, in excavations, building embankments, etc. natives are not likely to prove useful in the severe and steady work of canal construction. Jamaican negroes, who have been employed on the Panama Railway, are docile, and, from a tropical point of riew, industrious and fairly effective. They will undoubtedly form the fabor supply for the canal. Wages are only about half as much as in the United efficiency of the laborers is propor onately much less.

Machinery will be used largely, but will be of little value after the completion of the canal, and little, if any, will be worth removal. Its entire cost would, therefore, be charged to the canal construction, making the plant-charge higher than usual. There are now no shops or facilities of any kind on or near the canal line, and they will have to be supplied as adjuncts of the work. Skilled labor will have to be imported. Fuel will cost more than double. Freight on materials and supplies will nerease their cost greatly, particularly if sent to nterior points.

A large part of the report is devoted to a decription of the character of the soil, the work necessary to be performed at points along the proposed route and the expense attached to this work. Detailed recommendations with regard to the locks, dams and basins follow. The Hoard deems it proper to make note of the facility with which a breach might be effected at any point of the long series of embankments employed in connection with the canal project. Greytown Harbor, the entrance to the harbor as

In regard to the western division, from the lake
Brito, the report says: "The information with
ference to the site proposed for the La Flor dam
dicates that its construction is impracticable, and
e Commission suggests an alternative low-level
ute, which offers no special difficulties in concuction."

As to the terminus at Brito, the Commission suggests the desirability of moving it southward from the location proposed by the company.

The report closes with the following general conclusion: The official estimate by the company of \$95,905,800 is insufficient for the work. In several important cases the quantities must be greatly increased, and in numerous cases the unit prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua. The provisional estimate by the Board is \$133,472,893.

It should be understood that the existing data

It should be understood that the existing data are inadequate as a basts for estimating the cost of many of the structures; some portions of the work may cost more, others less, but in the judgment of the Board the entire project can be executed for about the total amount of its estimate. For obtaining the necessary data for the formation of a canal project, eighteen months time, covering two dry seasons, and an expenditure of \$25,00, will be required."

FOR A CABLE TO HAWAII AND JAPAN. ARGUMENTS HEARD BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF

Washington, Feb. 7 - Senators Frye and Mills, sitting as a sub-committee of the Senate Com-mittee on Foreign Relations, this morning heard R. L. Baylls, S. C. Neale and James A. Scrymser in advocacy of the Carter bill or the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to Japan by way of Ha-warl, Mr. Scrymser is the president of several of the cable companies operating between this country and the West Indies and South America, and is thoroughly posted on the general subject of cables, their operation and cost of construction.

to Hawall, 1.991 miles to the Marshall Islands, and 2,502 miles to Yokohama. At the Marshall Islands the cable would be but 2.295 miles from the coast o

Australia, should it be desirable in the future to lay a cable there.

The cost of the cable contemplated under this bill is estimated at \$1,590,000, and the company asks from the United States \$175,000 a year for twenty years, and during the same period the Japanese Government is to be asked to contribute \$100,000 a year, the two sums being 5 per cent on the investment. In return the company offers to carry all Government measages free of cost. Mr. Scrymser laid stress upon the fact that the bonus asked of the United States was considerably less than the annual cost of maintaining any one of the large men-of-war that are being constantly added to the Navy, and that, in connection with Hawaii alone, the bonus would result in a saving to the Government in its annual expense account, to say nothing of the immediate communication established between this country and Japan and Russla independent of foreign governments.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

SECRETARY LAMONT SENDS HIS PROPOSED BILL TO THE PROPER SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES. Washington, Feb. 7 (Special) - Agreeably to the

Washington, Feb. 1 (opecial). Agreeaby to the the requests of Senator Hawley and Representative Hull, Secretary Lamont to-day forwarded to the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs a carefully prepared proposition looking to the re-organization of the line of the Army on a modern basis. In relation to the artillery and infantry, the proposition contains the recommendations of General Miles. With the suggested bill the Secretary sent to the committees a statement showing the great importance of Army reorganization. The War De-partment proposition provides as follows: That the cavalry, seven regiments of artillery and twentyof enlisted men in the Army of the United States.

In his statement to the committees, Secretary Lamont says that the plan of reorganization submitted contemplates no change in the cavalry arm, beyond the manning of the skeleton troops and completing the squadron organization, while the total number of troopers would remain unchanged. Of the infantry the Secretary says: "This arm must furnish sory and subordinate to the infantry. Upon its tactics the whole superstructure of military operations must be built. Nearly all the National Guard and militia are of this arm, and they have a right to expect to see in each regular infantry regiment a model for their guidance."

He says of the artillery that when our system of defences is completed it will require a total of 29,314 and mortars. On the peace footing the seventy heavy batteries would have a trifle over 4,000 men, every one of whom would be a trained gunner. With the maximum strength now contemplated by the Revised Statutes these batteries would have VORY SOAP IT FLOATS

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nearly 10,000 men. By a further possible increase of the enlisted strength they could provide between 17,000 and 18,000 men, and in either case the additional men scattered among the old organizations would become quickly trained. The latter number would provide the war garrisons first needed for the more mportant harbors, and in any event there would be

provide the war garrisons first needed for the more important harbors, and in any event there would be a carefully trained body of at least 4,000 gunners with their officers to be scattered among the various fortifications: for the training of volunteer organizations in peace and as a nucleus for the garrisons in time of war.

The total number of separate fortifications projected and partially completed is a little more than 100. In some harbors there will be one, in others there will be ten, twelve and fifteen. Not all of these will require permanent garrisons in time of peace. The work of instruction will be carried on in the larger fortifications, while detachments sent out from time to time will suffice for the care and preservation of material in the others. It is believed that seventy companies of seacoast artillery will that seventy companies of seacoast artillery will enable this work to be properly done, but that is the minimum number that should be expected to do it.

The improvements suggested by the Secretary could be accomplished through an addition to the present enlisted force of 4,300 men, and would leave the total strength the same as that now authorized. The distribution would then stand about as follows: Cavairy, 30 squadrons, 6,179; artillery, 14 light batteries, 70 seacoast batteries, 5,075; infantry, 75 battalions, 16,325; engineers, 1; battalion, 500; ordnance detachment, 485; West Point detachment, 215; Indian scouts, 42; signal corps, 50; ordnance sergeants, 119; quartermaster-sergeants, 80; commissary-sergeants, 80; hospital corps, 711; miscellaneous, 147; total, 30,000. Such a force, considered with reference to a territory of 3,000,000 square miles, provides one soldier to 100 square miles. The total increase over present expenditure for pay, rations, clothing and forage would be \$1,770,673.

SILVER IN THE HOUSE. TWO MORE DAYS TO BE WASTED IN GENERAL DEBATE.

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special),-General debate on the Senate free-coinage substitute for the Bond bill will continue in the House of Representatives until the end of the legislative day on Monday, and a dreary and tedious as well as unprofitable debate it promises to be. Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day tried to obtain unanimous consent to have the general debate end at the close of the legislative day of Saturday, which he proposed to prolong until noon on Monday, but objection was made. There is no prospect whatever that the debate will change a single vote. Scarcely anybody listens to the speeches, as a rule, and the attendance of members will be exceedingly slim until real debate begins and amendments are offered under the five-minute rule,

There was an hour and a half of debate before to-day's legislative session began, the House meet-Mr. Newlands (Silverite, Col.) was the first speaker, declaring in favor of the adoption of the Senate substitute. He said it was useless to walt for in-

ternational agreement for the restoration of free coinage of silver, giving his reasons in detail why England, Germany and France, the principal crednations of the world, would continue their refusal to unite with the United States on that Hartman (Rep., Mont.) followed Mr. New

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) followed Mr. Newlands in an argument in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Hartman gave notice that he would move at the proper time an amendment directing the President to call a commercial and tariff congress in Washington not later than June 30, 1837, composed of delegates from silver-using countries; the delegates from the United States, if possible, to secure an agreement whereby the countries represented shall open their ports to the free admission of the products of the United States, the latter to open its mints to the free coinage of silver; and providing that all import duties from gold-basis countries shall be paid in gold. This proposition was intended to develop just how far Eastern Republicans would go in the way of securing himetallism.

Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.) announced his intention to vote against the Senate substitute because he was satisfied its passage would not restore to silver its commercial value.

Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.) denied an assertion previously made, that the Populist party was not in favor of himetallism. It was, he held, the only

the silver debate to be the only business.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSIONERS AT WORK. THEY END THE FIRST MONTH OF THEIR OFFICIAL

turned the first month of its existence at its regular weekly meeting to-day, all the members being in York. Considerable progress has been made in the preliminary study of the case since the last meeting. Justice Brewer and Judge Alvey have temporarily abandoned their court duties and devoted their entire time to the accumulation and examination of evidence. Andrew D. White and Judge Alvey have pursued a systematic search through the vast collection of the Congressional Library, developing unexpected and valuable side lights on the contention as well as data bearing directly upon the problem Brewer has been working over the documents and books of reference presented by the State Department. Secretary Mulet-Prevost has kept the clerical staff of the Commission busy all the week in the voluminous corerspondence with libraries and in-dividuals possessing desirable information, and the card catalogue of references has already reached healthy proportions.

caused the Commission some annoyance, but as an average of twenty-two days must elapse for reply sion's formal request to Great Britain and Venezuela the latter Government cannot be expected for an-

Minister Andrade this morning received official mail from Caracas, dated as late as January 30, inclosing a decree of January 10 constituting a Commission to prepare the evidence for transmission. Up to this time nothing has been heard from Great Britain, but the members of the Commission incline contain an exhaustive exhibition of the British argument in such a shape as to be readily con-

Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College, who had been requested by the Commis who had been requested by the Commission to come to Washington, as an expert, appeared before that body, and gave much valuable information on geographical subjects. He has been a deep student in cartography, and for several hours the Commissioners cross-examined him with excellent results. Marcus Baker, the principal United States Government map expert, was also present at to-day's session, and will follow up the Commission's Ideas as to map-making in the geopraphical survey, which, by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, has been selected for that purpose. The great map, upon which the Commission will eventually draw the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana," is now in course of preparation, and will be an elaborate affair. It will show only natural features, and will be or composite nature, its accuracy being verified by reducing various authentic maps to the same scale and taking the coinciding data.

Commissioner Coudert came down from New-York in the afternoon, but in time to take part in most of the proceedings. He will return home tooight, but the other four commissioners will work in Washington to-morrow and next week, holding no formal meeting, however, until next Friday.

Sehor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, says he has received a number of complaints in the past month from Mobile and New-Oreans about a man representing aimself to be the Venezuelan Minister of War, and claiming to be authorized to settle the boundary dispute by force of arms, if necessary. This person's visiting cards read: "General Alberto de Artega de Socarroe, Palacio Ministerial, Caracas, Venezue'a." Minister Andrade declares that there is no such officer of Venezuela in this country, and no one outside of his Legation has authority to represent Venezuela, except in purely commercial matters. come to Washington, as an expert, appeared before

ANTI-PRIZE-FIGHTING BILL A LAW. Washington, Feb. 7.-The President this afternoon signed the bill prohibiting prize-fighting in the Ter-ritories and the District of Columbia.

A MONUMENT TO GENERAL DOUBLEDAY. Washington, Feb. 7 .- A massive Quincy granite eral Abner Doubleday, at Arlington, by his former

comrades of the First Corps Association, Army of

the Potomac. The column is similar to that which marks the grave of General Philip Sheridan, and a in every respect satisfactory to the widow of the deceased and to the committee which was charged with the work.

LIEUTENANT SCHOFIELD'S DEAFNESS. AN ARMY EXAMINING BOARD TO SETTLE THE NICE QUESTION OF ITS ORIGIN,

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special) .- The case of Lieu.

tenant R. McA. Schofield, of the 4th Cavalry, is giving the Army officials some little embar tenant-General Schofield, recently retired, and is a second lieutenant in the military service. Recent he appeared before an examining board at an Francisco for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. The board found in the course of the physical examination of the candidate that his hearing was defective. Then arose the question as to whether his deafness was sufficient to unit him for duty; also as to when and how it ec-curred. The records of the officer were looked over by the board to ascertain whether or not deafness was found when he was first examined for a com mission. The records were clear on this point, Lieutenant Schofield had been duly examined and found qualified by a board of Army surgeons in 1889. It appears, however, that certain officers of the Army who knew Mr. Schofield before he entered the Army are of the opinion that he was then deaf. A nice question arises here, which the board will have to settle. If Lieutenant Schofield's disability originated in the line of duty he would, under the law, be entitled to be retired with the rank of first lieutenant. If, however, it is decided that he was deaf at the time he was passed by his first board a complication will arise which may not only affect the military status of Lieutenant Schofield, but the officers on his first board. The question of fact will have to be determined by the present examining board. If the candidate's hearing was bad when he was first commissioned, the result might be that he would be dropped from the service. the Army who knew Mr. Schofield before he entered

result might be that he would be dropped from the service. It is contended in the officer's behalf that the special point in his favor is that he was once formally accepted by an Army medical board upon physical examination; that that board's report cannot now be set aside, and that if he was then qualined physically, as the records show, whatever incapacity may now exist must have developed since he received his commission. It is expected that the San Francisco board will give the candidate the benefit of any existing doubt in the case. A report from the board is looked for at the War Department in a few days. The friends of Lieutenant Schofield say that he would much prefer to receive his promotion and remain in active service, but that he fears that he will be retired.

RUREAU CHIEFS DISAGREE

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).-Secretary Herbert

SECRETARY HERBERT DECIDES A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY RELATIVE TO TURRETS.

has before him a question of much interest to the Bureaus of Construction, Steam Engineering and Ordnance. The question relates to the respective authority of the bureaus relative to turrets. A few days ago the heads of the three bureaus were before Secretary Herbert and argued the points at issue The particular question discussed was whether the Construction, Engineering or Ordnance should, under ert, procure the machinery to work the turrets. The argument was held behind closed doors, but it is well known that Engineer-in-Chief Melville con-tended that it would be wrong to make his bureau subordinate to that of Construction, and Captain Sampson made the same point, in effect, adding that was his desire to send all suggestions, recommendations, etc., to the Secretary to be disposed of as Mr. Herbert thought advisable. Chief Constructor Hichborn asserted that, under existing orders and

mints to the free coinage of silver, and proling that all import duties from gold-basis counces shall be paid in gold. This proposition was ended to develop just how for Eastern Republication of the way of securing bimetallism. It Tucker (Dem., Va.) announced his intention vote against the Senate substitute because he statisfied its passage would not restore to silver commercial value.

If Kem (Pop., Neb.) denied an assertion prepulsive political bimetallism. It was, he held, the only proposed in the Populist party was not in our of bimetallism. It was, he held, the only proposed in the Populist party was not in our of bimetallism. It was, he held, the only proposed in the Bureau of Construction and not through the Secretary's office. This was a feature of the general question. The questions will be further argued, and it is said the three bureaus concerned have prepared written statements to be laid before the present time.

When the close of the discussion Secretary Herbert of turners should go to the effect that communications relative to turrets should go to the effect of bimetallism. It was, he held, the only energial and it is said the three bureaus concerned have prepared written statements to be laid before the Secretary end there is considerable feeling in the United States that a further continuation of the day's session. Val. Walker (Rep., Mass.) and Patterson of the discussion of the effect that communications relative to turrets should go to the close of the discussion Secretary Herbert with a view to the expedition of public business, the tender is procuring of turrets should come under his bureau to the close of the discussion Secretary Herbert with a view to the effect that communications relative to turrets should go to the effect that to communications relative to turrets should go to the effect that to communica the Bureau of Ordnance won a point. It was that the turning power of certain turrets should be electrical, not steam. The decision of Secretary Herbert was practically a compromise. The Bureau of Steam Engineering contended that steam should be employed in turning all turrets on the Brooklyn, which vessel was then under consideration. The Bureau of Construction urged that the use of electricity meant 5 per cent greater expense and 5 per cent greater weight without compensating advantages. Secretary Herbert finally ordered that half of the ship's turrets should have electrical power and half of them steam gear. In favor of the temporary employment of electricity Capitaln Sampson argued that by using that power the turrets can be revolved much faster or slower as desired and checked with greater facility.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Washington, Feb. 7.-The House Committee

Public Buildings and Grounds to-day ordered favorable reports on bills making appropriations for pub-lic buildings as follows: Topeka, Kan., \$120,000 Elmira, N. Y., \$150,000; Plymouth, Mass., \$75,000 Indianapolis, \$1,250,000; Oakland, Cal., \$350,000; Salem, Ore. \$100.009; Tampa, Fla., \$300.00; Camden, N. J., \$125.000; Baltimore, \$175.000; St. Albans, Vt. \$75.000; Spokane, Wash, \$300.000; Hot Springs, Ark. \$60.000; Elizabeth City, N. C. \$75.000; Norwich, Conn., \$100.000; Fitchburg, Mass., \$100.000; East St. Louis, Ili., \$100.000; Laredo, Tex., \$50.000; St. Paul, increase, \$200.000; Omaha, increase, \$500.000.

A building at Helena, Mont., was authorized, but the amount not agreed upon.

TO MAKE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY A HOLIDAY. Washington, Feb. 7.-In the Serate this morning Mr. Hale introduced a bill making February 12 President Lincoln's birthday anniversary, a Nationa



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